

CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND BERAR.

Received up to 1st March, 1881.

POLITICAL.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 21st February states that the natives have expressed different opinions about the Russo-Afghan correspondence. Some persons say that it clearly shows that the Russians have hostile designs against India. Some persons doubt the authenticity of the correspondence, and say that if Russia had really intended to render aid to the Amir Sher Ali, there was nothing to prevent her from doing so. To our thinking the correspondence of Russian officers with Sher Ali was such as in private life a polite man carries on with another in order that the latter may not lose all hope. Just as the British Government is always anxious to increase the number of its friends, so is Russia. Her object in entering into correspondence with Sher Ali was only to make friends with him. When he repeatedly complained to the Russian officers of his alleged ill-treatment by the British Government, they expressed sympathy with him out of policy, and availed themselves of the opportunity to ask him what was the cause of the rupture of

Circulation,
380 copies.

friendship between him and the British Government. He intended to bring about a war between Russia and the British Government, but he was mistaken. Russia wisely thought that she should expect nothing from one who had proved unfaithful to his old friend and benefactor, the British Government, and therefore only comforted him with sweet words. But he did not understand her policy, and foolishly incurred the displeasure of the Government.

Circulation,
120 copies.

The *Absan-ul-Akbar* (Amroha) of the 24th February says that the Kabul correspondence which has recently been published shows that the late Conservative Government was perfectly right in declaring war against Afghanistan. Had the despatch of an expedition been delayed even for one year, there is no doubt that the peace in India would have been threatened by the Afghans, and General Roberts would not have been able to enter Kabul so easily as he did. The war at once upset all Russian intrigues. Had not Abdul Rahman Khan been unfortunately placed on the throne of Kabul, India would have to apprehend no danger from the north-west frontier at least for one generation. But now we can feel no such sense of security. Both the Conservative and Liberal Governments are responsible for Abdul Rahman's appointment as Amir. Lord Lytton opened negotiations with him and Lord Ripon completed them. It is obvious that the late war was a necessary one, but the British Government, and not the Amir Sher Ali, is really responsible for it. When he was frightened by the gradual advance of the Russians in Central Asia, he desired to enter into an alliance with the British Government for the protection of his territories, but it did not accede to his wishes. He was thus obliged to throw himself into the arms of Russia.

The same paper says that it appears from the Kabul correspondence that the Russians intended to incite the Musalmans of India to rebel against the Government, and the Amir Sher Ali was to render aid to the rebels. But it should be observed that the

The same.

Musalmans have never shown any sign of disaffection towards the Government. On the contrary, they have constantly given proofs of their loyalty. The Kabul correspondence is calculated to create some anxiety in their minds, and consequently it seems expedient that the Government should inform them through the Press Commissioner that it has full faith in their loyalty and reassure them. The proposal of exciting a Muhammadan rebellion in India was a mere ruse by which the Russians intended to gain the friendship of the Afghans and to excite doubts in the mind of the British Government in regard to the loyalty of its Musalman subjects.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* (Lahore) of the 26th February says:—

Circulation,
925 copies.

The *Tarjuman-i-Hakikat*,
Constantinople.

The editor of the *Tarjuman-i-Hakikat* (a newspaper published at Constantinople) appears to be a great fool.

True the Musalmans of India are grieved to hear of the gradual decline of the Turkish Empire, but their sympathy with the Turks will never induce them to rebel against the British Government, which has bestowed so many benefits upon them. In spite of this, our contemporary has lately been spreading strange rumours. It says that the Musalmans in India, who are dissatisfied with the policy adopted by England towards Turkey, instigated the Kolhapur conspiracy, and that if she persists in her present policy, there will be a general Muhammadan outbreak in India. But our contemporary should remember that the natives fully appreciate the advantages of British rule, and it is simply impossible that they should ever rebel against the Government. The utmost that the Musalmans of India can do for Turkey is to submit a memorial to the Viceroy in which they should set out at length the grounds on which they disapprove of the present British policy towards that country. If their arguments are valid, there is no doubt that the Government will modify its policy. As the writings of the *Tarjuman-i-Hakikat* are calculated to cause doubts in the mind of the Government about the loyalty of the Musalmans, they should ask the editor

of that paper not to propagate such false and mischievous rumours in future, or stop their subscription to that paper.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore) of the 22nd February publishes an article in the form of a memorial from the Kashmiri Musalmans of Amritsar addressed to the Maharaja of Kashmir. The memorialists complain to the Maharaja that his Musalman subjects are exposed to tyranny and oppression at the hands of his officers. They are almost entirely excluded from the public service. They are pressed into service and are paid no wages. When any of them does not pay his taxes at the fixed time, the female members of his family are dishonoured. They contribute 90 per cent. of the revenues of the State, and therefore it behoves the Maharaja to improve their condition and to place them on a footing of equality with his Hindu subjects. He should see that they are not oppressed by his officers. They should be admitted to the public service. All the direct taxes levied from them should be abolished. They should be allowed full freedom of trade. In the end the memorialists ask the Maharaja to send a reply to this memorial to the editor of the *Rahbar-i-Hind*.

Circulation,
200 copies.

It appears from the *Sajjankirti Sudhakar* (Udaipur) of the 21st February that a Court of Wards has been established by the Maharana of Udaipur, and several encumbered jagirs have been placed under its management at the request of the jagirdars.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
120 copies.

The *Ahsan-ul Akhbār* (Amroha) of the 24th February says that it was not hitherto very clear what really induced Lord Lytton's Government to pass the

The Vernacular Press
Act and the Native Civil
Service.

Vernacular Press Act and to constitute the new Native Civil Service, but the publication of the Kabul correspondence has thrown some light on those measures. Lord Lytton might have received an inkling of the correspondence before it was discovered by General Roberts, and it was probably these Russian intrigues which led Lord Lytton to resort to the measures in question. He did not consider the loyalty of the natives, but hurriedly imposed restrictions upon the freedom of the native press. The Russians advised the Amir Sher Ali to invade India as a signal to the Musalmans living on this side of the Atak to rebel against the British Government. As Afghan intrigues could not apparently extend to the Madras Presidency, which is situated in the south-east of India, the vernacular press of that Presidency was exempted from the operations of the Press Act. It was quite unnecessary to pass the Act, and it should now be repealed. As regards the new civil service rules, it should be observed that when one person is afraid of another person who is dissatisfied with him, he tries to find out what is the cause of his dissatisfaction and to remove that cause as far as possible. It is well known that the Government has displayed great illiberality in the matter of the admission of natives to the civil service. When Russian intrigues were suspected, it naturally thought of redressing this grievance of the natives, and made new rules for their admission to the civil service. But as it is heartily averse to their admission, it provided in the new rules that selections should be made by nomination. When no one can obtain a post in the public service even of Rs. 10 a month, any person who has the least sense in him can understand why the Government has adopted the nomination system in the case of the native civil servants. If the object of the Government were to reserve the native civil service for men of rank and position, it would be secured by making only this class of men eligible for the civil service examination. The fact of the matter is that the Government does not wish to admit well-educated.

natives to the civil service, as they are not servile flatterers, and therefore it has adopted the nomination system.

Circulation,
320 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 21st February, referring to the case of Sardar Muhammad Haiyat Khan, urges that his trial should be conducted openly, in order that the public may have full confidence in the proceedings of the court.

Circulation,
106 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Hind* (Fatehpur) of the 22nd February states that there is an inferior zila school at Fatehpur, and urges that it should be made a superior zila school. There are about 150 students in it, and it has always been fairly successful at the annual examinations. If the standard of study is raised to the entrance class, there is no doubt that the attendance will increase. There is a superior school at Banda, but the last educational report shows that at the end of the last year the number of students on the roll of that school was only 101.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The *Rafah-i-Am* (Sialkot) of the 19th February (received on the 24th idem) says that sheds have generally been constructed for pleaders near the district courts in the Panjab, but no sheds have yet been constructed for suitors, and consequently they are exposed to great inconvenience from the inclemency of the weather.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
140 copies.

The *Bharat Bandhu* (Aligarh) of the 25th February complains that there are many wild bulls and cows in Sasni, Aligarh, which injure the crops greatly. The cultivators have to engage the services of some men specially for the purpose of protecting the crops against their ravages. They should be seized and let loose in some forest.

The *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 23rd February, in its local news column, states that the European apothecary who killed a native gardener at Agra. Circulation, 285 copies.

The case of a European apothecary who killed a native gardener at Agra.

column, states that the European apothecary who killed a native gardener has been acquitted by the court. The

doctor, who held a *post-mortem* examination over the body of the deceased, stated that the deceased suffered from an enlargement of the spleen. Thus the old plea of rupture of the spleen, which saves all Europeans in such cases, saved the apothecary.

A native killed by a European soldier in Umballa, Panjab.

The same paper, in its column of miscellaneous news, states that a European soldier of the 9th Regiment shot

a native at Barara, Umballa, Panjab.

The *Shola-i-Tur* (Cawnpore) of the 22nd February complains that there are too many monkeys Circulation, 300 copies.

Monkeys at Cawnpore.

at Cawnpore and that they are a great pest to the community. They carry away everything that they can lay their hands on and destroy it. They often attack and wound men. Sometimes they even cause death. Some years ago a monkey threw a large brick from the roof of a house. The brick fell upon the head of the son of a rich mahajan of the town, who was walking in the street, and killed him. Only the other day a monkey ran after a boy who was standing in a Muhammadan mosque. The boy was frightened and fled. He fell down stairs and his head was severely injured. The municipal committee should adopt some measures to banish these brutes from the town. Some years ago Mr. Daniel, the late Collector of Cawnpore, caught many of them, placed them in bamboo cages, and removed them to Nagajgarh. The cost was paid from municipal funds.

The *Panjabi Akhbār* (Lahore) of the 19th February (received on the 26th idem) says that Circulation, 275 copies.

Mr. Robert Knight, the editor of the *London Statesman*.

Mr. Robert Knight, the editor of the *London Statesman*, asks for subscrip-

tions from the natives on the ground that he has got into trouble in advocating their rights. But the libel which he published against the Amir-i-Kabir of Hyderabad was in no way calculated to promote our interests. He should have proved the injustice of the non-restitution of Berar by arguments, but there was no necessity for calumniating the co-regent. The natives should not assist him with money.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT	CIRCULATION.
1 <i>Aftab-i-Panjāb</i>	... Lahore	... Urdu	... Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	Feby 21st & 25th	1881. Feby. 23rd & 27th respectively	660 copies.
2 <i>Agra Akhbār</i>	... Agra	... Ditto	... Weekly	Khwaja Usuf Ali,	" 21st	" 23rd	280 "
3 <i>Ahsan-ul-Akhbār</i>	... Moradabad,	... Ditto	... Ditto	Ali Husain Khan ..	" 24th	" 28th	120 "
4 <i>Akhbār-i-Ālam</i>	... Meerut	... Ditto	... Ditto	Kamta Parshad ..	26th	March 1st	125 "
5 <i>Akhbār-i-Ām</i>	... Lahore	... Ditto	... Bi-weekly	Mokand Ram ..	" 23rd & 26th	Feby. 26th & 28th respectively.	925 copies (including 55 copies taken by Govt.)
6 <i>Akhbār-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	... Ditto	... Weekly	Mir-za Faiaz Beg	23rd	24th	...
7 <i>Akhbār-i-Tamannādi,</i>	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	Puran Chand	" 24th	" 26th	125 copies.
8 <i>Akmal-ul-Akhbār</i>	... Delhi	... Ditto	... Ditto	Fakhr-ud-din	" 22nd	" "	80 "
9 <i>Aliqūh Institute</i>	... Aligarh	... Urdu-Eng-lish.	... Bi-weekly	Golab Rai	" 22nd & 26th	" 24th & 28th respectively.	282 copies (including 65 copies taken by Govt.)
10 <i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	... Urdu	... Weekly	Chandan Lal	19th	24th	185 copies.
11 <i>Anjuman-i-Panjāb</i>	... Lahore	... Ditto	... Ditto	Mir Nusr Ali	" 21st	" "	380 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
12 <i>Anwar-ul-Akhbār</i>	... Lucknow,	... Ditto	... Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	" "	" "	100 copies.
13 <i>Berār Samāchār</i>	... Akola	... Marathi-Eng-lish.	... Ditto	Khande Rao Balaji,	" "	" 26th	250 "

List of papers examined—(continued).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
14 <i>Bharat Bandh</i>	Aligarh ...	Hindi	Weekly	Tota Ram	1881.	1881.	
15 <i>Dabdaba-i-Quisi</i>	Bareilly ...	Urdu	Ditto	Thakur Parshad	Feby. 52th	March 1st	140 copies.
16 <i>Dabduh-i-Sikandri</i>	Rampur ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	" 19th	Feby. 23rd	220 "
17 <i>Delhi Punch</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Husain Ali	" 21st	" "	409 "
18 <i>Gurmukhi Akhbar</i>	Ditto	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	" 23rd	" 24th	375 "
19 <i>Gwalior Gazette</i>	Gwalior ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Mahendro Nath	" 20th	" 26th	...
20 <i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur ...	Hindi	Bi-weekly	Sen.	" 23rd & 26th	" 27th & 1st	275 "
21 <i>Jalwa-i-Tar</i>	Meerut ...	Urdu	Weekly	Rai Ganeshi Lal	24th	" 26th	100 "
22 <i>Jam Jamshed</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	" 11th & 18th	" 28th	125 "
23 <i>Karnamah</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 21st	" 23rd	250 "
24 <i>Kashi Patrika</i>	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Baleswar Parshad	" 25th	" 26th	550 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
25 <i>Kaukab-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Rev. T. Craven	"	"	362 copies.
26 <i>Kavi Vachan Sudha,</i>	Benares ...	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Rao	" 21st	" 25th	300 "
27 <i>Khair Khwah-i-Alam</i>	Delhi ...	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hasan	" 24th	" 27th	105 "
28 <i>Khair Khwah-i-Panjab.</i>	Gujranwala.	Ditto	Ditto	Brij Lal	" 23rd	" 26th	600 "
29 <i>Koh-i-Nar</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Jawwad Ali	" 23rd & 26th	" 26th & 28th respectively.	570 copies (including 81 copies taken by Govt.)

30	Lauh-i-Mahfuz	...	Moradabad	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Mehndi Husain Khan	...	11th & 18th	...	26th	...	100	...
31	Lytton Gazette	...	Delhi	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	Bulaqi Das	...	24th	...	27th	...	125	...
32	Marwar Gazette	...	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	...	Weekly	...	Gobardhan Das	...	21st	...	26th	...	100	...
33	Mashir-i-Qaisar	...	Lucknow	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Ghulam Muhammad	...	22nd	...	26th	...	150	...
34	Mishir-i-Darakhshān	...	Delhi	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nusrat Ali	...	19th	...	23rd	...	300	...
35	Mishir-i-Nimroz	...	Bijnor	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhib-ul-lah	...	21st	...	26th	...	70	...
36	Mitra Vilas	...	Lahore	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	Mokand Ram	...	"	...	23rd	...	250	...
37	Mutla-i-Nar	...	Cawnpore	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Nabi Bakhsh	...	23rd	...	25th	...	46	...
38	Nair-i-Azam	...	Moradabad	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Amjid Ali	...	21st	...	27th	...	115	...
39	Najmul Akhbar	...	Etawah	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Hayat	...	24th	...	25th	...	130	...
40	Nasim-i-Agra	...	Agra	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Jamna Das	...	23rd	...	"	...	285	...
41	Nasim-i-Hind	...	Fatehpur	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ambica Parshad	...	22nd	...	24th	...	106	...
42	Nar Afshan	...	Ludhiana	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rev. E. M. Wherry	...	24th	...	26th	...	460	...
43	Nar-ul-Anwar	...	Cawnpore	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Yaqub	...	26th	...	"	...	350	...
44	Nusrat-ul-Akhbar	...	Delhi	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nusrat Ali	...	19th	...	23rd	...	150	...
45	Nusrat-ul-Islam	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	"	...	"	...	40	...
46	Oudh Akhbar	...	Lucknow	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Sheo Parshad	...	23rd to 1st March.	...	23rd to 1st March respectively.	...	685 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)	...
47	Oudh Punch	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Sajjad Husain	...	22nd	...	26th	...	411 copies.	...
48	Panjabi Akhbar	...	Lahore	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Muhammad Azim	...	12th, 16th, 20th, 23rd & 26th.	...	26th, 26th & 28th respectively.	...	275	...
49	Panjab Punch	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Fateh-ud-din	...	22nd	...	26th	...	240	...
50	Patiala Akhbar	...	Patiala	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rikhi Kesh	...	21st	...	25th	...	300	...
51	Pramod Sindhu	...	Amraoti	Marathi	...	Ditto	...	Eshvant Gobind Saktarkar.	...	22nd	...	"	...	125	...
52	Qaisar-ul-Akhbar	...	Allahabad	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Abdul Latif	...	27th	...	March 1st	...	200	...
53	Rafak-i-Am	...	Sialkot	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Divan Chand	...	19th & 26th	...	Feby. 24th & 1st March respectively.	...	700	...
54	Rahbar-i-Hind	...	Lahore	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Nadir Ali Shah	...	22nd & 24th	...	23rd & 26th respectively	...	425	...

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
55	<i>Rohilkhand Akhbār</i> ...	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Bishan Sarup	1881. Feby. 19th	1881. Feby. 28th	115 copies.
56	<i>Sabha Kapurthala</i> ...	Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	Barkat Ali	" 26th	" "	200
57	<i>Sadiq-ul-Akhbār</i> ...	Bhawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Qudus	" 24th	" 27th	275
58	<i>Saijan Kirit Sudha-</i> <i>kar.</i>	Udaipur ...	Hindi	Ditto	Banshi Dhar	" 21st	" 25th	200
59	<i>Shola-i-Tār</i>	Cawnpore,	Urdu	Ditto	Haidar Ali	" 22nd	" 24th	300
60	<i>Saryā Kant</i>	Ellichpur,	Marathi	Ditto	Waman Narain Raje	" 23rd	March 1st	"
61	<i>Urdu Akhbār</i>	Akola ...	Marathi-Eng- lish.	Ditto	Dhondo Balkrishna,	" 19th	Feby. 23rd	360
62	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	Sialkot ...	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Divan Chand	" 20th & 23rd	" 24th & 26th respectively.	...
63	<i>Vrit Dhara</i>	Dhar ..	Marathi	Weekly	Hari Bhaskar	" 21st	" 26th	153

ALLAHABAD, }
The 5th March, 1881.

PRIYÁ DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.